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WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT THEMES.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE-REFORMS-HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS-THE CABINET.

Charles Foster says that he desires Gen. Garfield's election as Speaker, but that important reasons compel him to remain in the field as candidate for Speaker; he may possilly be preferred by conservative Democrats. Mr. Sherman announces that the East has more than its quota of appointments in the Treasury. The force of special agents is to be reorganized. President Hayes has ordered the expenditure of \$904,000 of the harbor and river appropriation. The private debates of the Electoral Commission are now pub-

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

GARFIELD AND FOSTER-WHAT HAYES EXPECTS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Gen. Garfield having anpounced himself as a candidate for the Speakership, there has been much interest to learn the exact position occupied by Representative Charles Foster of Ohio, who is the only other Republican spoken of for

A dispatch received from him last Saturday by a gentleman of this city not being understood, the following statement of his position, which is from an authoritative source, will be interesting: Mr. Foster has not sought the support of any man for the Speakership. He did not even think of it until the matter was mentioned in the newspapers. He hopes to see Gen. Garfield elected, and will do what he can to insure his success. At the same time he imagines a contingency in which he would feel it a public duty to become a candidate, and he is understood to believe that the exigency is such that he ought not to place himself out of the list of possible

Mr. Foster's name has been mentioned as a com promise candidate who might possibly secure some Southern Democratic votes which could not be obtained for Gen. Garfield. There is a widesprend impression that Mr. Foster's conservative course during is entire service in Congress, and especially his action in the Louisiana case two years ago and the independence which he has shown on all occasions, would make him more acceptable to liberal Democrats. On the other hand, it is doubtful if all the radical Republicans would support him even if he was nominated by the Republican caucus. Many of them have openly accused him of being untrue to his party and have already said that they would prefer to have the Democrats hold control of the House and organize it by the election of a Bourbon of that party rather than to elect Mr. Foster by any compromise or coalition between Repullicans and Democrats. They think that such a coalition would weaken the Republican party much more than a defeat in the organization of the House. This is the opinion of many of Geo. Garfield's friends, and it has therefore been decided that he shall remain as a candidate until either himself or some one else is nominated by the Republican

There has been considerable gossip since the inauguration of President Hayes as to the possibility of securing an organization of the House friendly to the Administration. It may be said that while the President has confemplated the possibility of such an event, he does not look upon it as very probable. He is understood to believe that if his liberal policy could be allowed to operate without interference by Congress until next December, it would have in the South as to lead many of the more conservative men from that section of the country to join with Northern Republicans in supporting the Administration and in securing for it a friendly majority in both houses. Under present circumstances this is hardly to be expected. It will be with great difficulty that Democrats of any section of the country can be induced to vote against the caucus nominees of their party in the organization of the House, even though they may intend to support all just measures proposed by the

TREASURY POSITIONS. NO MORE FOR THE EAST-FAMILIES IN OFFICE-SPECIAL AGENTS TO BE GRADED ANEW. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEHRUNG!

Washington, April 10.-Secretary Sherman has determined to enforce the act of March 3, 1875, requiring that after Jan. 1, 1876, appointments to the Treasury Department shall be so arranged as to be proportionately distributed among the several States, the Territories, and the District of Columbis, according to the population. By direction of the Secretary the rolls on the Department have been carefully examined to ascertain the residence of those in office. It has been found that New-England New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, and the District of Columbia have largely exceeded their quota. In view of this fact, he has directed the chief of the appointment office to have no appoint ments made in the Department from these States until their quotas are reduced as contemplated by

The Secretary has also determined to enforce the rule that only one member of a family shall hold office in the Treasury Department. It has been discovered that notwithstanding the efforts of Secretary Bristow to prevent this, whole families are in some cases upon the rolls, drawing salaries which, in the aggregate, amount to as much as \$10,000 a year. There are many equally capable persons more entitled to the positions kept out by this circum stance. In a number of instances men have married lady clerks, but on the rolls this does not appear.

A conference was held at the Treasury Depart ment this evening for the purpose of considering the proposed reorganization of the corps of special agents and of determining what disposition should be made of the report on the subject made by the Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It was decided practically to abolish the eight grades now existing in the corps of special agents, and to reorganize the entire force under three grades, with compensation at seven and eight dollars a day. Supervising Special Agent Moore, who was removed to day, but who is continued as an officer of the corps, will probably be sent to New-York to prosecute the investigation of the silk frauds.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. HAYES ORDERS \$904,000 TO BE EXPENDED. INY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 10.-The President has authorized the expenditure of the certain sums, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, for the improvement of rivers and harbors. This money is a portion of the suspended appropriation voted at the first session of the XLIVth Congress. The sums to be expended are as

follows:

Hudson River, N. Y., \$5,000; Passaic River, N. J., \$10,000; Wilmington Harbor, Del., \$16,000; Rock Island, \$40,000; Poet Jeffer son Harbor, \$6,000; James River, Va., \$20,000; Knppalaannock River, Va., \$10,000; Savannah, Ga., Harbor, \$37,000; Cedar Keys Harbor, Fla., \$10,000; Galveston Outer Bar, \$88,000; Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, \$10,000; Des Moines Rapids, \$115,000; Tennessee River, Mussell Shoals and Upper Tennessee, \$140,000; Cosa River, Ga., \$30,000; Etowah River, Ga., \$10,000; Cumberland River above Nashville, \$52,000; Great Kanawha River, Va., \$170,000; New River, Va., \$5,000; Cieve-land Bar, Ohio, \$8,000; Eire Harbor, \$25,000; and Joaquin River, \$20,000; examinations, surveys, and contingencies, \$1,000.

The total is \$904,000, still leaving a balance of \$1,600,000 to the credit of various improvements. Applications have been filed for the allotment of the whole of the appropriations for Georgia, Alabama, and Tenand will be reported on shortly. The President

utility, but a number of jobs run through the bill and the date of his signing the bond, he was present when

THE TRIBUNAL'S DEBATES.

THEIR PUBLICATION-CLIFFORD'S PARTY SPIRIT.

Washington, April 10 .- The Congressional Record appears to day containing the full text of the remarks made by the members of the Electoral Commission on the contested cases submitted to that Tribunal. After Mr. Hayes was declared elected the injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings of the Tribunal, and the several members were permitted to prepare their own versions of their remarks. As there was no short-hand writer present, these reports have been sub-jected to very careful revision. Perhaps the most full opinion in the Florida case. The partisan spirit of the old Democratic judge runs through to the conclusion of the proceedings, for after the Commis-sion had decided to treat as "allunde" all evidence sion had decided to treat as "aliunde" all evidence not contained in papers submitted by the Vice-President he says; "Other members of the Commission discussed the whole case in view of the papers submitted to the Commission by the President of the Senate, but Judge Clifford, believing that discussion would be unavailing and uscless, took no further part in the debate." Referring to the cases subsequently submitted, those of Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, at the close of the "Remarks," it is said Mr. Justice Clifford did not participate in those discussions, having been thoroughly convinced that nothing he could say would be of any public benefit.

CLERK ADAMS'S ROLL.

SALARIES DEPENDENT ON IT-A COLORADO CONTEST. Washington, April 10.-The Clerk of the House of Representatives to-day in the course of conversation, said that up to this time he had furnished to the Treasury Department the names of such members of Congress-elect only as he was satisfied ought to go upon the roll. The information had been asked by the Department in order that it might know to whom installments of salary might be paid. The clerk also furnish a the proof on which he thus acted. There are some certificates of election about which he supposes there may be a difference of opinion, and these he is now carefully considering with a view to a correct conclusion, and that he may act in the premises in conformity with what

The clerk to-day received a brief from Mr. Patterson of Colorado, who demes the right of Mr. Belford to a seat in the next Congress, on the ground that he could not be cleeted at the same election to minute the XLVth Concress. The convention provided that one representative from the State at large should be elected at the flist election under the Constitution, and thereafter at such times and olines as may be presented by law. Mr. Patterson contends that as sade provision has not been made by the State, his own election is valid under the general law of Concress which establishes the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day in each of the States and Territories for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the XLVth Congress. The decik says he is now carefully considering the law and all the facts of the case of context between Messes. The decik says he is now carefully considering the law and all the facts of the case of context between Messes. Patterson and Belferd, and therefore cannot as yet even pretend to know exactly wonthe will do with regard to Colorado. His duty, however, requires that before each meeting of Congress he shall place on the roll the immes of state persons only whose eredenilals show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the law of the State or the general law of the United States. The clerk has before him two sets of certificates from Loudsiana, one of them from Gov. Kellogg giving the Republicans four and the Democrats two members, and the other from Gov. Nicholis giving the Democrats four and the Republicans two members of the House. term in the XLIVth and a full term in the XLIVth Con

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 10.-Secretary Schutz has appointed Major Geo. M. Lockwood, late Chief Cerk of the Patent-Office to be Chief Clerk of the Interior Deeartment. This is probably one of the best department istration. Major Lo k wood is a nat.ve of New-York. H erved honorably in the Union army, and since the clos-Washington. He was for a number of years chief cleri one Summer in the field as executive officer of the expedition. Two or three months ago he was made Chief dition. Two or three months are he was made Chief Clerk of the Patent Offlier, and although his service in that position has been a brief one be has proved insifiness for his present more responsible position by an unusual display of executive ability. The reform which secretary Scharz desires to make in the Interior Department will be promoted by securing members of his personal staff who are as tree as possible from all horner connection with the several bureaus of the department. Major Lockwood has never had any connection whatever with any of the rings of the Interior Department, and will be entirely unhampered in the war upon them it is is necessary to make it.

ever with any of the rings of the first of the war upon them if it is necessary to make it.

Col. F. A. Sealy, of New York, now examiner, has been appointed chief clerk of the Patent Office, vice Lock wood, promoted. Secretary Schurz has appended Mr. R. W. C. Mitchell, late stenegrapher of the Court of Alabama Claims Commissioners, to be his private secretary.

Mr. A. K. Tinche, who was recently removed from the office of chief of the special agents division of the Treasury, was to-day reinstated in that position.

The President to-day appointed N. P. Clark postmaster at Anbura, N. Y., vice John B. Richardson, whose commission expired on March 3. Mr. Clark has been deputy postmaster at Anbura for the past 16 years, and his promotion is made on civil service principles, as a recognition of nearly and faithful public services.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended John W. Green of fown and John F. McKenna of Dakota for appointment by the President as register and as receiver respectively of the newly established land office at Sheridan, in the black Hills country.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. TOBACCO FRAU. S SOUTH.

Washington, Tuesday, April 10, 1877. Very extensive revenue frauds in the manuacture of tobacco in North Carolina have recently been iiscovered, and the department purposes taking vigorous measures to bring the parties concerned in them to speedy punishment. Some 30 manufacturers in the County of Surry are charged with participation in these randulent transactions, and have been indicted before grand jury of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina, within the past few days, through the efforts of Revenue Agents Brooks and Wagner. Major Wagner has charge of the district in which these frauds were perpetrated. As a means of deterring the revenue agents from the performance of their duties a number of suits have been brought against them for alleged technical violations of law, but the de-partment has signified its intention to fully sustain the agents in their zealous prosecution of these and all other violations of the internal revenue laws, and has assured them that the power of the Government will be invariations of the internal revenue laws, and has assured that the power of the Government will be invoked rotect them against all such mailcions suits. The is discovered in North Carolina are estimated by evenue agents to exceed one-third of the total ant of internal revenue taxes collected in that State.

REGULATING THE FREE IMPORT OF BOOKS. A circular has been issued to collectors of enstoms by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the admission free of duty under the Revised Statutes of books, maps, charts, scientific apparatus, &c., for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encourage-ment of the fine arts, or upon the order of any college, neademy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States. He directs collectors to inform the representatives of such institutions who may bereafter subscribe the oath required in such cases, that the provisions of law are intended to inure exclusively to the benefit of the institutions for which the articles are imported, and that the subsequent disposal by sele or distribution of such articles is contrary to the law, and renders them in the contrary to the law, and renders them

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING. The Cabinet was in session to-day for about we hours. It is stated at the Executive Mansion that nothing of extraordinary interest was under consideration. The State Department was represented at the council by Mr. Seward. During the session various appointments were discussed, but none of national interest.
There was considerable talk regarding civil service reform, and particularly in regard to certain reforms and improvements in the New-York Custom-house. No con-clusion was reached, nor was any action taken, but the latter topics will be more fully discussed hereafter, and receive action at an early day.

MR. HAYES'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.

During the Summer the President and his family will occupy the house at the Soldiers' Home, about turee miles from this city, in which President Lincoin spent his Summer during the war. The house has remained empty since 1867, although it was furnished last Summer, when it was supposed that President Grant would occupy it instead of making his annual visit to Long Branch. It will now be put in complete order, so that the President's family can move into it as soon as hot weather begins. Mrs. Hayes will probably remain in Washington during the Summer months, and postpone a visit to Ohio until Fall.

MESSENGER MAIL SERVICE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1877.

the bond was filed and when the bid was opened, thereby assenting to it. Under this statement of the case it was again referred to Judge Spence. Assistant Attorney-Gen eral for the Post-Office Department. That officer heard ounsel for J. K. Otis, who claims the contract as the lowest bidder. Counsel was also heard for Dodd & Co., the present contractors. Judge Spence delivered his opinion to Gen. Brady late this evening but the final decision of the Department will not be announced until te-morrow. It has been dechied to rendvertise the station service in Philadelphia, the wagons described in the advertisement being found unsuitable.

COALVILLE, UTAH, AND THE MINES.

The Commissioner, Mr. Williamson, of the General Land Office, to-day rendered an interesting decision in the case of Bueil and Bateman, applicants for patents for certain coal lands in conflict with the application of the town of Coalville, Utah, for a patent for its town site. The Commissioner directs that patents shall issue to the town for the town site, reserving the coal, and to the coal land claimants, reserving the rights of the town site claimants. In effect, the surface will therefore be patented as a town site, and the underlying coal de-posits will be patented to other persons.

IMMUNITY. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the position assumed by the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Chicago whisky people who were granted immunity. The Secretary has not decided that the contract of immunity with them shall be abrogated. On the contrary, from the investigation which he has been able to give to the subject he has intimated that the agreement shall be respected. The decision which he had made as to prosecution of whisky offenders generally relates to an entirely different class of cases.

Washington, Tuesday, April 10, 1877.

Dr. A. L. Etchison of Maryland called upon the Presi dent this evening and presented to him a poem elab-orately engrossed and artistically ernamented. It is an orately engrossed and artistically a default stration to encomium of the principles of the Administration to a unonize the unfriendly feelings between the sections of the country. It was read by the author in the library, the President and family and a few friends being in at-tendance. The President expressed his gratification at the sentiments of the poem, and appropriately returned

for the purpose of scaling the hatches of vessels enter-ing from foreign ports having been found to be defective in their character, it is now proposed to use in their stead the wire and lead seak used for other purposes in connection with the collection of the revenue. The order making the change will be issued in a few days.

MOfficer Bauer of the Secret Service Division of the Freasury Department reports to that office that he has

Louis, whither he will accompany his family, who go there to reside for the Sunner. He will be absent about a week. His preparations for the trip gave rise to the unfounded report that the headquarters of the army were to be moved to St. Louis.

The experis of fresh beef condinate to increase. The

Philadelptia, in March, amounted to 6,707,855 pound vained at \$590,085, making a total in sina months of 29,008,819 pounds, valued at \$2,677,383.

the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to appoint

IMPORTANT FORGERY ARRESTS.

CAPT. ALLAIRE'S PRISONERS. WITCHOLDING THE D TAILS UNTIL A CONFEDERATE IN CAPTURED-LIGHT ON THE \$64,500 FOR-

GERY-BOW THE ARRESTS WERE MADE. There was a studied effort yesterday to envelop the arrests made by Capt. Atlaire of the Four-teenth Freemet on Sunday night with all the mystery possible, though it was conceded that they would pr Trust Company for \$61,500, and that the arrests were o to a TRIBUNE reporter that the authorities were not ready able that others would yet be made and the publication the frame and appurtenances of a hand-press, stones plates, &c., is still detained at the Mulberry Street sign a number of forced bonds found among the property seized. Among them are well ex-Western Railroad, the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and the Okio and Toledo Railroad, and several the denomination of 200 pounds sterling. Capt. Allair also hinsed at a Pacific Mail bond found so skillfully executed as almost to defy detection.

District-Afterney Pheips was in consultation with Superintendent Walling regarding the arrests for several hours yesterday afternoon, and seems to have taken official charge of everything concerning them. During this interview the prisoners were brought to the Central Office and their pertraits were taken in the Rognes' Gallery. They were then taken before Judge Kilbreth at the Tombs Police Court, District-Aftorney Phelps following immediately after. They gave the names of Clement Berring, John Worth, Frederick Elliott, and Charles Boecker. Charles W. Brooke appeared as their counsel, and at his re quest the examination was adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

From inquiries made yesterday it would appear that the specess attending the work of ferreting out the bond forgers has been due to other arrests made by the police of the Thirteenth Precinct. Early on the morning of Feb. 20, Officer Weinberg of the while standing in Canal-st., noticed a truck driver accested and taken to the station-house, where a trunk which was on the truck was found to contain a number of valuable satchels, the proceeds of a burglary in Chambers-st. Detectives Wade and Moran were sent to the house of the driver—
whose name was Auguste Sohn—at No. 16 Cannon-st.,
and a search there disclosed a prosperous counterfelting
establishment. The detectives were net at the house by
Mrs. Catherine Shirer, who endeavored to conceal this
property, and was herself arristed on suspicion of being
engaged in the business. At the station Sonn promised
that if Capi. Allaire would whitdraw the charges
against them he would put him upon the track of the
perpetrators of the \$64,500 bond forgery, stating that
he was well nequalisted with all of them, having from
time to thuse been called upon to move their materials.
He stated that the members of the gang were not in the
city at that time, but in the South carrying
out some scheme. It was upon these representations that the charges against Sohn and
Mrs. Sohrer were withdrawn and their property
was returned to them. Officer Weinberg, who arrested
Sohn, was then unxpectedly relieved of any further connection with the case, and Detectives Wade and Moran
were detailed to attend to it. Nothing new occurred
until Sunday evening, when at edder member of the
Sunder family called upon Capit, Allaire and was
clossited with bim for severan hours, and it is
supposed they give information of the return of
the gang. After his departure Capit, Allaire called Wade and Moran were sent to the house of the driver sunger family called upon Capt. Allaire and was closeted with him for several hours, and it is supposed then gave information of the return of the gang. After his departure Capt. Allaire called several of his officers—Crooker, Wilson, Corey, Wade, and Moran—and they left the station-house, returning a few hours later with the prisoners. Exactly when and where the arrests were made are details that could not be obtained, but the officers are said to have found the men somewhere in the vicinity of Second-ave, and Fifty-second-at.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—Two small children of fr. N. Houghten, a carpenter of Clinton, Mass., were found rowned to-day.

drowned to-tay.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10.—A child 4 years of age was run over by an ice wagon while playing in the street to-day, and instantly killed.

WHAN-SINARRE, Penn., April 10.—In the case of Campbell, sentenced to be hanged to day, the Supreme Courigranted the writ staying the execution.

MONTHEAL, April 10,-The police to-day arrested rewater, the colores man who jumped bad in Boston, where Brewster, the colorest man who jumped he was charged with attempted murder.

NAPANET, Canada, April 10.—The dend body of a man with both legs cut off was found at the Grand Trank Italiany Station acre this morning. He is supposed to be Mr. D. Loyd of Landsdowne. POTISVILLE, Ponn., April 10.—An explosion of sulphur occurred in the Mindle Cresk Mines, near Tremont, has afternoon. Gevon near were burned, but, although their njuries were severe, it is thought they will all recover.

Injuries were severe, it is thought they will all recover.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—A deficit has been discovered in the accounts or a fax-office clerk manuel Andress.
His books are now being audited, and the amount of defalcation will soon be known. A clerk named bease Holms is believed to have been in collusion with Andress. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady to-day reconsidered his decision of yesterday in relation to readvertising for proposals for mail messenger service in New-York City. This was upon the showing of the bondsman that, notwithstanding the discrepancy in

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN WITHDRAWS QUIETLY-GOV.

PACKARD NOW DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE. The troops were withdrawn from the State House at Columbia, S. C., yesterday. There was no excitement in the city. Gov. Chamberlain announced by proclamation that his legal rights as Governor are not at all affected, but that in the interests of peace he gives up the fight. His private secretary will turn over the archives to Gov. Hampton to-day. At New-Orleans Gov. Packard said that he would agree to any compromise approved by the President. Several delegations called on the Commission.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- PATTERSON FIERCE.

WILL VOTE FOR BUTLER--VITUPERATION OF HAYES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.-Senator Patterson went to the White House this morning to protest finally with the President against the removal of troops at Columbia. He found the Cabinet in session, and was not therefore able to see the President. He expressed himself to those whom he met as quite discouraged, and said that though he had sent repeated telegrams to Gov. Chamberlain he had failed to get

The Star prints this evening a conversation with Senator Patterson. At the time it was written the news from South Carolina announcing Gov. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the contest had not been received. Mr. Patterson said to the reporter : "You hear that bell striking 12 o'clock; it sounds the death knell of the Republican party in the South." Mr. Patterson said that he was apprehensive that Gov. Chamberlain had weakened, and that he would abdicate and leave the State House and give up the archives of the State without a struggle. He said that Chamberlain left here last week with plenty of nerve and backbone, and meant to hang on. He hought that when the Governor reached home he found the action of the President in deciding to withdraw the troops had thrown the party into a panic, and he had nothing to rally upon.

"You see," said Mr. Pattersen, "our party down there isn't like the party you fellows have been used to at the North. We-that is the Republican party in the South-were created by an act of Congress, and the negroes associate the Government and the troops with the party. Now if you take the troops away the party goes up, for the negroes then think the Government has deserted them. Now if Hayes had gone into office with a good round majority, and hadn't needed the vote of South Carolina and Louisiana, why he could have pursued his Southern policy with a better grace; but the Republicans of the South have shed blood for the party, and hence the ingratitude is all the more cutting. Yet what do you think," continued Mr. Patter-"why, because I tell these that I am going to vote to let Butler into the Senite, they say I am a Democrat. Yet Mr. Hayes ecognizes Hampton, who is a Democrat, and thus lestroys all my political chances, and wants me to keep Butler out of the Senate. Well, I ain't going to do it with my vote. I will just tell the friends of lisyes that I will see them in b--- first."

"Why," remarked Mr. Patterson, "this follow Hampton would put me in the Penirentiary if he ould. They have been making their boasts in Coiambia that they will have to build one or two penilentiaries to accommodate the carpet-baggers. I tell you if it had'nt been for that massacre we should have lost Charleston County, and Hayes couldn't have carried the State. Why we lost 160 Republicans killed during the campaign, and over 700 arrests were made; but I understand that arrangements have been made with Hampton to noll presail the cases. I tell you what we carpetbaggers ought to do. Why, d--- it, we ought all to resign and let the Democrais get the Senate."

A friend here suggested that Senator Spencer had said that he was not going to resign. Mr. Patterson continuing said, "Well we ought all to resign, Can't understand what Hayes is driving at."

The friend said he could. "Why he is selling out his party. Tatk abou dividing the Democratic party South. Why its all moonshine. Hayes knows it is. He is deliberately selling out his party. It is given out that he will divide the Southern Democrats, so that the real infamy of the apostacy will be surrounded with this glamer, and the people won't see the real object in all its foulness. He has sold us out."

MR. HAYES GRATIFIED

DEDER HOWEVER EXPECTED—HAMPTON TO GORDON Washington, April 10.-The President and other numbers of the Administration severally express their gratification that there was no disturbance consequent on the withdrawal of the troops from the State House at Columbia and that there is abso-Inte peace. They expected this result from the assurances of Gov. Hampton, otherwise the order for such withdrawal would not have been issued. Besides, Goy, Chamberlain, when here, said nothing to the executive authorities which would lead to the belief that he would commit any act to obstruct the wishes of the Administration on behalf of Gov. Hampton.

No dispatches have been received at the Executive Mansion to-day regarding events at Columbia. Gov. Hampton telegraphed to Senator Gordon this afternoon as follows: "Perfect peace prevails. Troops withdrawn and Chamberlain surrenders. South Carolina thanks you." Senator Gordon responded to Gov. Hampton as follows: "Your telegram just received. The friends of peace, justice, and constitutional government everywhere rejoice with you."

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROCLAMATION. HIS RIGHT AS GOVERNOR REASSERTED-HIS STATE OFFICERS COUNSEL GIVING UP.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.-The United States troops were formed and moved out of the State House to-day in accordance with the orders of President Hayes. Gen. Hampton's expressed wish that none of his friends should go near the State House until matters were finally arranged was complied with. There was no excitement in the city. Gov. Chamberlain issued the following proclamation, retiring from the contest for the

government:

In the Republicans of South Carolina:

Pryour choice I was unde Governor of this State in 1874, and at the election on the 7th of November hast I was again by your voice elected to the same office. My title to the office none every legal and meral ground is to-day as clear and perfect. By the recent decision and action of the Prosticut of the United States I find myself mable to maintain my official rights with the prospect of final success, and I hereby annotine to you that I am unwilling to protong a struggle which can only bring further suffering apon these who engage in it.

Announcing this conclusion, it is my duty to say for you that the Republicans of South Carolina entered upon their recent political struggle for the maintennae of their pointed and elvel rights, constituting beyond questions.

Amounteing this comelianor, is any contract the recent political struggle for the maintenance of their positive and civil rights, constituting beyond question a large majority of the lawful voters of the State. You alined vourselves with that political party whose central and inspiring principle has hitberto been the civil and political recedem of all men under the Constitution and laws of our country. By herote efforts and sacrifices, which the just verdict of history will rescue from the covardly scorn now cast upon them by political placemen and traders, you secured the electoral vote of South Carolian for Hayes and Wheeler. In accomplishing this result you became the victims of every form of persecution and higher. From nathentic evidence it is shown that not less than 100 of your number were nurdered because they were faithful to their principles and exercised rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the nation. You were denied employment, driven from your humas, robbed of the caronness of years of honest industry, hunted for your lives like wild beasts, your families outraged and scattered for no effense except your peaceful and firm determination to exercise your political rights. You trusted, as you had a right to trust, that, if by such efforts you established the lawful supremacy of your political party in the nation, the Government of the United States, in the discharge of its constitutional duty, would protect the lawful government of the State from evertherew at the hands of your political enemies.

From causes patent to all men, and questioned by none

who regard truth, you have been unable to overcome the unlawful combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremncy of the government which your votes have established. For many weary months you have waited for your cellverance. While the long strug-

unlawful combinations and obstacles which have opposed the practical supremacy of the government which your votes have established. For many weary months you have waited for your cellverance. White the long structle for the Presidency was in progress you were exhorted by every representative and organ of the National Republican party to keep your allegiance true to that party, in order that your deliverance from the hands of your oppressors might be certain and complete. Not the faintest whisper of the possibility of disappointment in these hopes and promises ever reached you while the struggle was pending. To-day, April 10, 1877, by the order of the President whom your votes alone resend from overwhelming defeat, the Government of the United States abundons you, and deliberately withdraws from you its support, with the full knowledge that the lawful government of the State will be speedily overthrown. By a new interpretation of the Constitution, at variance alike with the previous practice of the Government and with the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Executive of the United States evades the duty of ascertaining which of the two rival State governments is the lawful state Government to a struggle with insurrectionary force too powerful to be resisted.

The grounds of policy upon which action is defended are startling. It is said that the North is weary of the long Southern troubles. It was weary, too, of the long Southern troubles, it was weary, too, of the long southern troubles, it was weary, too, of the long southern troubles, it was weary, too, of the long troubles which spring from the studendous crime of chatic) slavery and longed for repose. It sought to over them from sight by wicked compromises with the wrong which disturbed its peace; but God held it to its duty until, through a conflict which rocked and agonized the mation, the great crime was put away and freedom was ordained for all. It is said that if a majority of the beople of a State are unable by physicial force to maintain their rights,

ultimate success to our cause, I should not shrink from any sacrifices which might confront me. It is a cause in which by the light of reason and conscience a man might well by down has life; but to my mind my present responsibility involves the consideration of the effect of my action upon those whose representative I am. I have him-erto been willing to ask you, Republicans of South Carolina, to risk all dangers and endure all hardships until relier should come from the Government of the United States. That relief will never come. I cannot ask you to follow he further. In my judgment I cannot ask you to follow he further. In my judgment I cannot only the states of the should come from the Government of the United States. That relief will never come. I cannot not only or sory you by farther resistance to the mapeading cannoty. With gratified to God for the measure of separance with which II has hitherto me, pixel me; with granude to you for your boundless confidence in me; with granude to you for your matchiess fleetily to the cause in when you have straigeled, I now announce to you and to the people of the State that I shait no longer actively assert my right to the office of Governor of South Carolina.

The mouves and purposes of the President of the United States in the poicy which compels me to parshe and parriotic. I devently pray that events may vindicate the wisdom of his action, and that peace, justice, freedom, and prosperity may hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

D. H. Chamberlain and his State officers acted in a second second control of the state of the state of the prosperity has hereafter be the portion of every citizen of South Carolina.

body in retiring from the struggle to maintain their government. The Governor was in fact counseled by the atter not to prolong the fight further. He received from them the following communication:

them the following communication:

COLLEBBA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

To His Excellency, D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of South Caroling, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR SHI: Recurring to the views severally expressed by us during the personal conference which we not the honor to hold with you yesterday in regard to the political computations which have grown out of the late can viss in this state, we beging leave to apprise you formuly of the conclusions we have reached after mature deliberation and the gravest reflection which we have been able to bestow upon the subject.

THE ARCHIVES.

A TRANSFER ARRANGED. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.-Upon learning that Gov. Chamberlain did not jutend to dispute the ground further, Gov. Hampton addressed to him the following letter and received the reply given next below:

sowing letter and received the reply given next below:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIAS, C., April 10, 1877.

SHE: Having learned that you now purpose to turn over to me the Executive Chamber with the records and papers belonging to the Executive office now in jour possession, I beg to inform you that I will send a proper officer to receive the same et any hour you may indicate as most convenient to yourself. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

To flow, D. H. Chamberlain.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlath.

SEATE OF SQLTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10, 1877.

SIR: Replying to your note of this date I have to say that my private secretary will meet such others as you may designate at 12 merdian to-merrow at the Executive Chamber for the purpose indicated in your note. Very respectfully,

Governor, South Carolina.

To Hon. Wade Hampton.

LOUISIANA.

PACKARD YIELDING. WILLING TO COMPROMISE-PINCHBACK'S PROMISE,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. NEW ORLEANS, April 10.-Gov. Packard said, in conversation to-day, that he will accept any plan of compromise which President Hayes will say he approves. If the President has none to propose, then he demands that either Governor Nicholls or himself should be promptly recognized. The President, he said, has the right to recognize Nicholls, but has no right to withhold his hand and permit the legal gov-

erament to be crushed out by force.

Mr. Pinchback announces to-night that he will to-morrow take over enough colored members from the Packard Legislature to the Nicholls Legislature to break up the Refurning Board quorum in the former body. If he succeeds the problem will be very near a full solution.

The Commission is working hard hearing delegations, but making no progress toward adjustment.

THE COMMISSION BUSY. DELEGATION AFTER DELEGATION-THE COURTESY OF THE CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10 .- The Louisiana Commission met shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. After some consultation among themselves they received a delegation of about 30 colored men of all classes, representing all the learned professions, some of them being merchants and others brokers and planters. Col. James Lewis, commander of a colored regiment during the war, headed the delegation.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Bryant, F. Morris Chester, Mr. Atwood, and T. D. S. Tucker. They were all very able addresses. In general they portrayed the struggles and bardships of their race and the neces sity of protection. They asked the National Gavern ment to assist them, and declared the title of Gov. Packard to be the equal of the title of President Hayes, but they intimated that if Mr. Nicholis was ultimately to become Governor they would like to be heard upon the matter—not for the purpose of trading, but for securing guarantees of the future of their race. They impressed the Commission as able and faithful men.

Messrs. MacVeigh, Harlan, Hawley, and Judge Lawrence responded. The interview lasted until 1 o'clock. A delegation next appeared headed by ex-Gov. Baker, former Military Governor of Louishans, who with

See Fifth Page.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE APPROACHING WAR. TURKEY ANSWERS THE PROTOCOL.

PROSPECT OF FURTHER CONCESSIONS ON EITHER SIDE-A RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM VIRTUALLY PRE-SENTED-THE MONTENEGRIN DEMANDS RE-

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople states hat the Porte to-day telegraphed a long circular to all the Ottoman representatives abroad. It will not communicate the decisions announced therein to the charges d'affidres in Constantinople until to-night. The circular mination to execute reforms. It does not reject the protocol absolutely, but only those points which admit of foreign interference in Turkey's internal affairs. It receis the declaration appended to the protocol by Count schouvaloff, and says the Porte will only consent to send a delegate to St. Petersburg and disarm if Russia is disinduce Montenegro to show a more conciliatory attitude

The Russian Agency says everything depends upon the decisions which the embassador would bring; but in any case Russin, having gone to the utmost limit in the path of concession, will not go a single step further. The St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette declares that war is nevitable. The situation is such that retreat is impos-

sible for either party. In the House of Commons yesterday the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will on Friday move for further papers on Turkey, and particularly the draft of the protocol which Count Schouvaloff presented to Lord Derby on March 11; also, for any correspondence in reference to the Russian circular of Jan. 19 and the protocoi of March 11. It is generally believed that this is intended to bring on a debate on Eastern affairs without challenging the Government, and to prevent individua members of the opposition introducing resolutions directed against the ministerial policy. It seems the leaders of the opposition are unable to agree upon a plan

of action satisfactory to the more advanced Liberals. Russian representative has informed Safvet Pasha that Russia degires to receive the Porte's reply about the progarded as extremely critical. Reuter's dispatch from

garded as extremely critical. Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg confirms the report that Russia has fixed upon the 12m instant as the date before which the Porte must give its decision in regard to sending an extraordinary embassador to St. Petersburg.

A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says: "The fact that the Turkish Ministers took no final decision at the cauncil yesterday shows that negotiations with the Powers continue. If they are to lead to a successful issue it ought not to be forzotten that the Porte must reckon as much with public feeling as Russia. The Powers say the Turks have built a golden bridge for Russia. We do not ask for so much; only that they should not stand in the line of our retreat. This demand does not seem utreasonable."

The charges d'affaires have received the Porte's de summary of the circular to Turkish representatives retween Turkey and Montenegro after April 13.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon makes the follow

ing announcement: "A telegram received in Loudon yesterday from Vefyk Pasha, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, says: 'The Russians declare things are going very badly in Balgaria. They are right. We have discovered the existence of two incendiary Russian

THE TURKS INDIGNANT AT THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL. A Vienna dispatch to The Times says:

list fact, previously has despiration prevailed at Consumita-nepie; and had it not been for talls declaration, possibly ill might have been arranged by this time. Rightly of arough, it is looked upon is an insult. Turkey, by now-sending an envoy to St. Petersburg, would accept the ourt of an inferior, nor an equal. In the present state of the population, the Sultan and his Ministers cannot The British steamer Antelope is under orders to take

Mr. Layard, the new Minister to Turkey, on board her on Momiay for Constantinople. A CURRENT BUMOR AT VIENNA. VIENNA, Tuesday, April 10, 1877.

The Political Correspondence has intelligence from St. Petersburg that the Porte has rejected the protocol and the Montenegrins' demand, but will send an envey to St. NO CONCESSIONS TO MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, April 10, 1877. The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has flually rejected the demands of Montenegro by a vote of 65 to 18. The Porte is to give the Montenegrin delegates a fluid answer

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT. MINISTERS CAMPHAUSEN AND VON BULOW TO ACT

FOR HIM. London, Tuesday, April 10, 1877.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the Reichstag will to-day consider a communication from the Emperor calling upon it to invest Herr Camphausen and Herr von Baiow with power to represent Prince Bismarck during his absence. The Prince for the present retains all his various dignities and offices. He purposes, however, to leave Berlin in the course of a week on indefinite leave, granted in the first instance for several months, but renewable at his request if necessary. Notwithstanding the present arrangement, it is said to be doubtful if the Chancellor will not shortly retire altogether from office. When submitting his request for retirement he presented a medical certificate showing that his continuance in office must be highly prejudicial to his health, and may even imperil his life. On this ground the Prince is reported to be averse to pledging himself to any length of time.

Berlin, Tuesday, April 10, 1877.
The Poste states that the Emperor in gracious terms ans refused Prince Bismarck's request to be pensioned off, but accorded him lengthened leave of absence. Camphausen, by right of seniority, will represent the Chancellor in all imperial affairs. Communication to this effect will be made to the Reichstag to-merrow.

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

The steamship Alps arrived yesterday from Port au-Prince, Hayti, bringing dispatches up to March 25. Political quiet reigned all over the island at that time, and the persons arrested a short time ago for con-spiring to overthrow the government of President Canal had been set at liberty with the exception of Jacques had been set at liberty with the exception of Jacques Theaband and H. Laforest. Theaband was President of the National Assembly during the administration of Domingues, and while holding that position it is alleged that he caused \$25,000 to be paid to S. Rameau in a fraudinent manner, and the authorities have held him for trial upon that charge. The erime of which Laforest is accused is participation in the murder of Mostplassier Pierre during the disturbances of the revolution of last year. The loan of \$16,000,000, obtained from France during the Presidency of Domingues, has been made the subject of investigation by a committee appointed from both chambers of the Haytma Legislature, and the payment of interest has been suspended until a report can be made to the Government.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, April 10 .- Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest have occurred at Shadwell, a suburb of London, and in Oxfordshire.

LUCAN, Ont., April 10 .- Three dwellinghouses, occupied by Messrs. Cook, Judge and Keays, and a wagon and blacksmith shop were burnt here this morn-ing. Loss, \$10,000.

OTTAWA, April 10 .- At a meeting to consider the best means of relieving unemployed working-men a memorial was drawn up for presentation to the Senate, requesting that body to large on the Government the desirability of originating and earrying on immediately in Ottawa and vicinity such public work as may to them sy m necessary and in the public interest, and by so doing alleviate the present destitution.